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SOURCE Trybuna Ludu, No 152, 1949.SIX-YEAR PLAN SETS UP  
DIVERSIFIED EXPANSION

GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE PLAN -- Trybuna Ludu, No 152, 4 Jun 49

Bronislaw Minc

On 30 May 1949, the Council of Ministers adopted the basic principles for working out the Six-Year Plan for the Development and Economic Reformation of Poland.

These principles refer to the resolutions of the First Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party of the Six-Year Plan and give concrete form to the theoretical tasks posed by the Congress.

In the 6 months since the Congress, the working masses worked consistently to achieve the Three-Year Plan. In the first quarter of 1949, production of the state industries amounted to 3.6 billion zlotys in 1937 prices. This is 105 percent of the plan for the quarter and 25.3 percent of the plan for 1949.

The working class has given proof of its determination to achieve the Three-Year Plan economically in advance of schedule. Shop competition and innovations have disclosed new powerful reserves which permitted outlining more daring and far-reaching tasks in the Six-Year Plan.

It is estimated that in 1955 the value of production of the state industry will be 214 percent of its 1949 production. This means that in 1955, per capita production will be comparable to the per capita production of the most highly developed capitalist economies in Europe.

The estimated value of production 1955 of the industrial enterprises subject to the separate ministries is given below (1949 equals 100):

Ministry of Mining and Power	161
Ministry of Heavy Industry	239
Ministry of Light Industry	200
Ministry of Agriculture and Foodstuffs	200

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According to the above, the greatest development within the period of the Six-Year Plan will be in heavy industry. This development is indispensable to further industrialization based primarily on domestic manufacture of machines and tools and on the modernization of agriculture and communications.

#### Increased Production of Consumers Goods

It is estimated that the value of industrial production of consumer's goods will be doubled, increasing the standard of living of the working masses.

The table below gives the estimated production in 1955 of some of the more important industrial products:

	Unit of Measure	Amount	Increase Over 1953
Electric power	billion kwh	18	4.5 times
Black coal	million tons	95	2.5 times
Cement	million tons	4	2.5 times
Raw steel	million tons	4	3.0 times
Tractors	thousand units	11	-- times
Trucks	thousand units	13	-- times
Agricultural machines and tools	million 1957 zlotys	130	7.0 times
Sulphuric acid	thousand tons	540	3.0 times
Cotton fabrics	million meters	620	2.0 times
Wool fabrics	million meters	72	2.0 times
Machine-made footwear	million pairs	20	7.0 times
Paper	thousand tons	530	2.5 times
Cigarettes	billion units	30	3.0 times

It is estimated that the value of agricultural production in 1955 will be 145 percent of the value of its 1949 production and that the increase in animal production will be greater than that in plant production. The achievement of such a great increase in agricultural production is possible only with increased government aid to small and medium farmers in raising their production and with the development of production cooperatives which will take in some of the farms.

#### Marked Increase in Crop Yield From One Hectare

A marked increase in the crop yield from one hectare is foreseen. Within the 6-year period, increases in the crop yield from one hectare should be as follows: wheat 44 percent, rye 28 percent, potatoes 15 percent, sugar beets 28 percent, etc.

An effort will be made to bring the increase in livestock and animal production into balance with development of the national economy and the requirements of the working masses. The status of livestock as foreseen for 1955 is given as follows: cattle 9.5 million head or 51% more than in 1949; cows 6.5 million head or 59% more; hogs 9.2 million head or 56% more; sheep 2.3 million head or 56% more.

In 1955 meat production should be 76 percent greater than in 1949, production of commercial pork fat 63 percent greater, and production of milk more than two times greater.

Special emphasis should be placed on the development of socialized farms which at present are not utilizing their productive capacity and which in the 6-year period should become model socialist farms. The value of their production in 1955 should be 222 percent of the value of their 1949 production.

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Social and Technological Reformation of Agriculture

Agricultural production will increase at a slower rate than industrial production. However, in the 6-year period, agricultural production should increase sufficiently to supply the planned increase in urban and rural consumption and also to supply the increasing demand for industrial raw materials, and agricultural and food products for export.

To achieve the social and technological reformation of Poland within 6 years, the Polish rural areas will be supplied with 55,000 tractors and many trucks. In 1955 the supply of agricultural machines will be 183 percent greater than in 1949, the supply of fertilizer 119 percent greater. In this period, 9,000 villages will be electrified.

Transportation will be systematized and carrying capacity greatly increased. In 6 years, railway freight traffic will increase 63 percent, freight carried by public motor transport, - five times; transshipments in ports 29.5 percent, and freight carried by ocean-going vessels will increase more than threefold.

Further Increase in Productivity of Labor

The achievement of the Six-Year Plan will require a further increase in labor productivity. This increase will result from improved techniques, better organization, and increased shop competition. In the 6-year period, average productivity of labor in the state industry is to increase 45 percent, in construction 65 percent, railway transportation 36 percent.

On the basis of increased material production and a consistent endeavor to reduce internal costs, the national income should be 97 percent greater in 1955 than it was in 1949.

In 1955 consumption of the total working population will increase 80 percent over 1949, and per capita consumption (taking into consideration the increase in population) will increase 67 percent. Consumption of wheat will increase 48 percent, meat and fats 46 percent, coffee and tea more than 150 percent, cotton and wool fabrics more than 40 percent, footwear 77 percent, soap 138 percent. The supply of bicycles, radios, and other similar products will greatly increase.

It is estimated that 660 thousand rooms will be built in urban areas during the 6-years. About 110,000 rooms will be built yearly on an average, while in 1949 only about 50,000 are being built.

In 1955 the scope of investment projects will be more than 2.5 times greater than in 1949. In this connection the development of socialized building enterprises is foreseen, and 87 billion zlotys is being allotted for this purpose.

Capital Formation and Maintenance

Of the total sum allotted for capital formation and capital maintenance, 42.6 percent is being allotted for industry, 11.2 percent for agriculture, 17.1 percent for transportation and communications, 10.2 percent for residential construction, and 7.2 percent for education, culture, health and public welfare.

Even with marked increase in consumption, the share of capital formation in the national income increases from 18.4 percent in 1949 to 23.9 percent in 1955.

The disposition of investment in the individual wojewodztwos will introduce a new distribution of productive capacity in Poland. A great number of the new industrial establishments, railway lines, and buildings for social and cultural institutions will be erected in the areas of central and eastern Poland which, heretofore, have been economically and culturally retarded.

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Cultural Revolution

The Six-Year Plan includes a program of cultural revolution in our country. In 1955 the number of kindergartens will increase almost threefold as compared to 1949, the number of graduates from elementary school will increase 48 percent, the number of students in the first-year classes of technical trade schools, excepting agriculture, will increase 45 percent. The number of students in first-year classes agricultural schools will increase 84 percent.

In 1955 the number of graduates from higher trade schools should be 60 percent greater and the number of graduates of colleges 74 percent greater than in 1949.

In public health, the number of health centers will increase more than 2.5 times, and the number of health centers in rural areas more than 3.3 times, number of hospital and sanatorium beds more than 17 percent, etc.

In 1955 the opportunities for workers' vacations will increase more than twofold.

With the guiding principles of the Six-Year Plan approved by the government, it now remains to work out the details. Acting committees from the party, labor unions, and management will meet at specified large establishments to discuss plans for the industry. This procedure will make it possible to secure even better indices for individual plans than those embraced in the basic principles, since the participation of the acting committees will help to disclose the possibilities of our economy. This procedure will make the Six-Year Plan a militant program of activity for the great working masses.

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